



Vol. 8, No. 23
401
December 4, 1961

AFL-CIO CONVENTION SPEAKERS

Kennedy Heads List of Notables;
To Address Meeting Dec. 7



PRESIDENT KENNEDY

THE importance of the labor movement on the American scene is pointed up by the array of top leaders in all walks of life—beginning with the President of the United States—who will address delegates to the AFL-CIO Convention in Miami Beach, Florida, beginning Dec. 7. In addition to President Kennedy, the speakers' list includes Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Secretary of Labor Arthur Goldberg, the noted civil rights leader, Dr. Martin Luther King, the director of Civilian Defense, Frank B. Ellis, and the head of the American Legion, Charles L. Bacon. See Page 3 for additional details of AFL-CIO Convention.



ELEANOR ROOSEVELT



ARTHUR GOLDBERG

THE LABOR MOVEMENT AND EDUCATION:

**Do All Our Children,
Rich and Poor,
Get the Same Schooling?**

—See Page 14

**Teachers Join Unions?
40,000 to Vote
In New York City Dec. 15**

—See Page 11

Study of '60 Campaign Spending Points Up Business-GOP Ties

WASHINGTON—Officers of the nation's leading corporations pumped the vast bulk of their 1960 political contributions into Republican campaigns, giving less than 5 percent of the total to Democratic candidates, an analysis by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education has found.

The study is incomplete, since it lists only those contributors who also appeared in the report on 1956 campaign spending issued by the Senate Privileges & Elections subcommittee, COPE National Dir. James L. McDevitt cautioned. The list also is limited to contributions made by individuals in the states where their companies are headquartered, McDevitt noted.

Nevertheless, among the executives of 328 corporations, COPE found individual contributions of \$500 or more totaling \$1,163,310 for the Republican party, \$57,963 for the Democratic party, and \$1,500 for Americans for Constitutional Action, a relatively new right-wing group now showing signs of expanded political activity.

The findings followed the pattern turned up in the exhaustive listing of 1956 campaign contributions by the Elections subcommittee headed by Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.). In that campaign, officers and directors of the same 328 corporations gave \$2,325,571 to the Republicans and \$124,934 to the Democrats, considering only contributions of \$500 or more, the Gore subcommittee reported.

No similar full-scale examination of 1960 political contributions has been undertaken by any congressional body.

COPE's limited listing breaks down as follows:

- Officials of the 100 largest military prime contractors dealing with the federal government gave \$530,720 to the Republicans, \$31,700 to the Democrats and \$1,000 to Americans for Constitutional Action.

- Officials of 88 corporations participating in atomic energy programs gave \$188,075 to the Republicans and \$4,500 to the Democrats.

- Officials of the 47 leading underwriters of investment bonds gave \$185,340 to the Republicans, \$3,000 to the Democrats.

- Officials of the 37 leading advertising agencies gave \$17,600 to the Republicans, \$3,000 to the Democrats.

- Officials of the 29 largest oil companies gave \$157,600 to the Republicans, \$6,500 to the Democrats.

- Officials of the 17 leading certified airline companies gave \$63,475 to the Republicans, \$9,263 to the Democrats and \$500 to Americans for Constitutional Action.

- Officials of the 10 leading radio and television license-holders gave \$20,500 to the Republicans, nothing to the Democrats.

Largest contribution found by COPE was \$22,500 given

the Republicans by Mr. and Mrs. Spencer T. Olin of the Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp.

The total listed for Americans for Constitutional Action came from contributions of \$500 each by Lloyd Wright of Trans World Airlines, who also gave \$500 to the Republicans; Frederick V. Geier of Cincinnati Milling Machine Co., who gave \$3,500 to the Republicans; and Adm. Lewis L. Straus of Radio Corporation of America, who was chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission under President Eisenhower.

Meany Queries JFK on Budget

WASHINGTON (PAI)—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has asked President Kennedy to clarify the Administration's views on what pledges for a balanced budget actually mean.

A letter from Meany to Kennedy spelled out the AFL-CIO's concern that Administration statements and press interpretations may have placed the Administration "in a committed position for a balanced budget in fiscal 1963, with very little room for the flexibility that actual conditions may require."

Recalling that "a major cause of the 1960-61 recession was the sharp swing of the Federal budget, from deficit to surplus, long before anything like full employment was reached," Meany said, "we are certain that you, as well as we, would not like to see another aborted recovery, with persistent high levels of joblessness."

He noted that "if unemployment does not drop rapidly, additional government expenditures and/or a tax adjustment may be needed. If it comes to pass that this is the case, then a firm commitment to a balanced budget such as you seem to have made could prove quite embarrassing."

In the light of the uncertainties of the next twenty months, Meany urged the President to "clarify the Administration's views on the budget for fiscal 1963, with emphasis on flexibility, depending not only on 'extraordinary and unforeseen defense requirements,' but the economic situation as well."

Gonzales Former Union Staffer

NEW YORK (PAI)—Rep.-elect Henry B. Gonzalez (D., Texas), who recently scored a significant victory over a Goldwater Republican, was once a member of the Texas staff of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

The ILGWU's newspaper Justice reports that Gonzalez's association with the union dates back to the late 1940s when he assisted in producing a series of ILGWU radio programs in English and Spanish and later was the union's educational director in San Antonio. Gonzalez met attacks on the union by stating that he was proud of his association with the ILGWU.

It was when Gonzalez was juvenile officer that hundreds of San Antonio families learned for the first time that such an officer could be a friend; and the city watched the juvenile delinquency rate take a nosedive. He resigned from the office in protest against inequities in the treatment of Mexican juveniles, but is still sought out by the youth of San Antonio for help and advice.

As a city councilman, Gonzalez was chiefly responsible for the opening of parks and swimming pools on an unsegregated basis. Since 1956 he has been in the Texas State Senate, where he twice introduced minimum wage bills, spearheaded the fight against the sales tax and led a filibuster that turned the table on the bigots—this was a filibuster for, instead of against, civil rights on a bill designed to block school integration.

Gonzalez will bring to his new role as Congressman not only this background in practical politics, but also a reputation as an authority on Latin American affairs.

in this issue

Labor News Roundup.....	4
N.Y. and Northeast.....	5
The Midwest.....	6
The South.....	7
Canada.....	8
Big Business Lobbyists....	9
New Style in Men's Hats..	10
N.Y.C. Teachers to Vote for Union.....	11
Letters to the Editor.....	12
Frightful Cost of Defense..	12
Best Values in Toys.....	13
Poor vs. Rich in Education..	14
Jane Goodsell Column.....	15
Cartoons, Humor.....	15

WORTH QUOTING...

Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

—Article 25, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, United Nations

RWDSU RECORD

Published by the

RETAIL, WHOLESALE & DEPT.
STORE UNION, AFL-CIO

132 W. 43rd St., New York 36, N.Y.

Telephone WI 7-9303

Max GreenbergPresident
Alvin E. Heaps.....Sec.-Treasurer
Jack Paley.....Exec. Secretary
Arthur Osman, Alex Bail,
Exec. Vice-Presidents

Max SteinbockEditor
Bernard Stephens, Managing Editor
Stanley Glaubach.....Art Editor
Charles Michaelson....Asst. Editor

Published biweekly, except the
first issue in January and August



Member publication, International
Labor Press Assn. The Record
receives the news release ser-
vices of the AFL-CIO News
Service, Press Associates PAI
and the Cooperative Press
Assn. of Canada.

Subscription Price \$2.00 per year

Registered as second class matter June 9,
1954 at the post office at New York, N.Y.
under the act of March 3, 1979

Vol. 9, No. 23, Dec. 4, 1961

401

rwdsu RECORD

European Tour Notice: Full Details Coming

In response to the many requests for information on a European tour sponsored by the RWDSU for 1962, the following preliminary information can be given:

Arrangements are now being completed for the tour, and full details will be announced in the next issue of The Record, dated Dec. 17. The tour will probably leave at the end of June, and run for four weeks. The countries covered will include England, France, Italy, Switzerland, and one or two other countries. The cost will be below \$700.

Watch for an announcement and application blank in the next issue of The Record.

Step-Up in Cancer Fund Donations Asked

A good initial response to the RWDSU appeal for contributions to "Labor's March on Cancer" has brought from Pres. Max Greenberg a request that lo-

RWDSU CANCER FUND
132 West 43 Street
New York 36, N. Y.

Count me (us) in on Labor's March on Cancer.

Enclosed find contribution of \$.....

Name

Address

City

Local Union No.

(For names of additional contributors, use separate sheet of paper. Make checks or money orders payable to RWDSU CANCER FUND.)

cal unions and individuals of the RWDSU turn in their donations as quickly as possible.

Contributions of a dime (or more) per member are being sought from every RWDSUer. Retail Employees Local 108 of New Jersey became the first local union to reach 100% of its quota with donation of a check representing a contribution of ten cents for each of its members.

Individual members of the RWDSU have sent in contributions ranging from as little as a dime to as much as \$15. In a number of instances, groups of members have pooled their donations and sent them in jointly as a shop contribution.

The RWDSU donations will form part of the total labor contribution to be turned over to the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation. The labor drive's goal is \$1,000,000, to be used for building new cancer research facilities at hospitals and universities throughout the country and to provide cancer research fellowships for training of scientists in this country and abroad.

If you have not yet sent in your contribution, use coupon at left and mail your gift in NOW. Send whatever you are able to afford—the need is great!

KENNEDY HEADS LIST OF NOTABLES TO SPEAK AT AFL-CIO CONVENTION

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—President Kennedy will address the AFL-CIO convention in Miami Beach at its opening session Dec. 7, the 20th anniversary of Pearl Harbor, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany announced in making public the names of eight principal speakers.

Kennedy will give the only major address on the opening day but on Dec. 8 there will be important speeches by four distinguished visitors.

These are Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg; Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who is expected to receive the \$1 million the AFL-CIO is raising for the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation; Frank B. Ellis, director of Civilian Defense, and Charles L. Bacon, national commander of the American Legion.

Dr. King Address Dec. 11

Another of America's outstanding citizens will be heard on Monday, Dec. 11—Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, co-pastor with his father of Atlanta's Ebenezer Baptist Church and a world-acknowledged leader in the fight for full civil rights and civil liberties in the South.

Also scheduled for addresses are Pres. Arne Geijer and Gen'l Sec. Omer Becu of the Int'l Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Meany in addition announced that he had sent his "most cordial invitation" to six of the country's top industrialists, members of the President's Labor-Management Advisory Committee, to be guests of the AFL-CIO during the convention period.

The bids went to Henry Ford II, chairman of the board of the Ford Motor Co.; Joseph Block, president

of Inland Steel; Thomas J. Watson of Intl. Business Machines; Richard S. Reynolds Jr. of the Reynolds Metal Corp.; Elliott V. Bell, editor and publisher of Business Week, and John Franklin, president of the U.S. Lines.

"Labor-management relations would be considerably

RWDSU Exec. Board Meets Dec. 6-10

Like a number of other international unions, the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union will hold an Executive Board meeting in conjunction with the AFL-CIO Convention in Miami Beach, thus enabling officers and board members to participate in the convention. The RWDSU Board will meet Dec. 6 to Dec. 10 at the Deauville Hotel, bracketing the first two days of the AFL-CIO convention, which opens Dec. 7, Pres. Max Greenberg announced.

The RWDSU will also be represented at three AFL-CIO department conventions being held in Miami Beach during the same period. These are the founding convention of the new AFL-CIO Food and Beverage Department, the Union Label and Service Trades Department, and the International Labor Press Association, AFL-CIO.

"Record" Editor Max Steinbock and Managing Editor Bernard Stephens will attend the ILPA convention. The ILPA has informed The Record that it has won a prize in the organization's annual labor press contest. A report on the award will appear in the next issue.

improved if more representatives of management knew more about the labor movement," Meany said in his invitations.

One way to start the process of learning, he proposed, would be to "attend a labor convention and observe the character of its deliberations and determinations."

If the industrialists accept, they may witness some fireworks at the convention. A number of hot issues are expected to reach the floor, with perhaps the greatest uproar over the continuing jurisdictional conflict between the Industrial Union Department and the Building Trades Department.

Civil Rights, Teamsters Issues

Other controversial matters on which there is expected to be debate include the civil rights issue, on which A. Philip Randolph and other delegates will urge decisive action by the labor federation to rid its own house of all vestiges of racial discrimination; and the issue of readmission of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters to the AFL-CIO.

A number of union leaders have indicated they will take their fight for readmission of the Teamsters to the convention floor, while others with the opposite view will press for chartering of a national teamsters' organization by the AFL-CIO to fight the Teamsters.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council will hold a one-day meeting in the convention hotel, the Americana, on Dec. 6.

In the week prior to the convention, five AFL-CIO trade departments will hold their own conventions in Miami Beach. In addition, the Intl. Labor Press Association will hold its annual meeting in Miami Beach during the same period. The AFL-CIO Auxiliaries will meet Dec. 7-11.

IUD Asks Labor End Its Jurisdictional Disputes

WASHINGTON (PAI)—The Fourth Constitutional Convention of the AFL-CIO's Industrial Union Department, meeting here, has voted to submit to the upcoming AFL-CIO convention in Miami Beach a resolution calling for "final and binding arbitration" of inter-union disputes.

IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther, in his keynote address to the IUD convention, said that internal disputes were "eating the guts" out of the labor movement and that "no organization can stand two more years of this."

"I have a feeling," he said, "if we can get on with the affirmative work of organizing millions of unorganized, maybe we can get off the track of squabbling about ten guys here and three over there..."

"There are new and encouraging signs. The Labor Board is now beginning to administer the legislation as an impartial agency of the government should, and not as a strikebreaking agency. There are bright signs all over this country which mean new opportunities. I pray we do not throw away these opportunities."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany also called for an end to jurisdictional disputes among AFL-CIO affiliates in a speech to the IUD convention.

"I live with this thing every day," he said. "The amount of time I spend on inter-union quarrels is a disgrace."

Reuther was re-elected president and James B. Carey was renamed secretary-treasurer of the Department at the convention. The two co-directors of the department, Jacob Clayman and Nicholas Zonarich, were also re-elected.

Four new vice-presidents were elected to the IUD: Pres. Karl Feller of the Brewery Workers, Pres. George Burdon of the Rubber Workers, Pres. Ralph Helstein of the Packinghouse Workers and Pres. Max Greenberg of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, who was nominated by RWDSU Exec. Vice-Pres. Alex Bail.

The convention, attended by delegates from 58 IUD

affiliates, also heard a warning from Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg that unions must do a better organizing job "if the American trade union movement is to remain the force for good it has been in the past."

Citing statistics showing that the percentage of union membership in the work force "has declined each year since 1958" and that half of all union members are concentrated in New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio and California, Goldberg declared:

"If you are seeking a challenge, there it is in black and white."

Goldberg brought to the convention a message from Pres. Kennedy declaring that the nation has been "moving forward" since January and reiterating a previous pledge that he has "no intention of learning to live with prolonged and severe unemployment, with all that it means in human misery and economic waste."

In a series of resolutions, the IUD called on the AFL-CIO convention in December to:

- Establish a central organizing fund based upon an

equal per capita contribution by each affiliated union to be used for "planned organizing programs on a national scale."

- Set up within the AFL-CIO "a Fair Union Practices Board armed with authority and jurisdiction over all matters of racial discrimination and segregation."

- Endorse legislation which would lift restrictions on jobsite picketing by both building trades and industrial unions.

In other resolutions, the IUD endorsed legislation providing federal aid to schools, health insurance under social security, a shorter workweek, retraining of jobless workers and repeal of Sec. 14B of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permits state "right-to-work" laws.

The RWDSU delegates to the convention included Pres. Greenberg, Sec.-Treas. Alvin E. Heaps, Exec. Vice-Pres. Alex Bail and "Record" Editor Max Steinbock.



NEW IUD VICE-PRESIDENT: RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg (l.) receives congratulations on his election as vice-president of the AFL-CIO's Industrial Union Department from John Livingston, organizational director of the AFL-CIO, Meatcutters Exec. Vice-Pres. Harry Poole, RWDSU Sec.-Treas. Alvin E. Heaps and Thomas L. Lloyd, president of the Meatcutters.

NLRB Upholds Union On 'Runaway Flag' Ships

WASHINGTON—In a decision of major importance to maritime unions, the National Labor Relations Board has ordered the first fleet-wide election among seamen working on ships of a big "runaway flag" operation.

By a 4-1 vote the board decided that U.S. maritime firms may not prevent U.S. unions from organizing their ships by the device of setting up firms on foreign soil, chartering ships from wholly-owned subsidiaries and operating them with foreign crews under a foreign flag.

With Philip Ray Rodgers dissenting, the NLRB approved the petition of the National Maritime Union for a fleetwide election on 17 United Fruit Co. "banana boats." The 500 unlicensed seamen involved will vote within 30 days for NMU, for Sindimar (the National Maritime Syndicate of Honduras) or for neither.

The decision—fourth in a series of rulings that "runaway flag" vessels are covered by U.S. labor laws when they "possess substantial U.S. contacts" and are a substantial part of U.S. commerce—was hailed by the NMU as "the biggest victory for seamen to date" in the long legal battle to bring American-owned runaways under U.S. laws.

NMU Pres. Joseph N. Curran said the ruling is a landmark for two reasons: United Fruit has the biggest "runaway" operation ever made subject to federal law by an NLRB ruling, and the other is the first affecting a member of the shippers' "American Committee for Flags of Necessity."

The NMU petitioned for an election two years ago, following the signing of union cards by 375 of the crewmen on board the ships, operated by Empresa Hondurena de Vapores, a UFCO subsidiary. The NMU represents seamen on 20 United Fruit vessels which fly the U.S. flag.

United Fruit argued that U.S. laws do not extend to its Honduran-flag ships because it does not employ the seamen and charters the ships from Empresa.

Board Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and three NLRB members said the record shows that "Empresa's maritime operations are a part of a single integrated operation under continuous, direct control . . . of United Fruit and are an essential part of a seagoing enterprise located in and directed from the U.S. and engaged in the commerce of this nation."

UAW Bowling Shirts Okay

GALION, O.—A local firm which ordered employees to stop wearing bowling shirts bearing the initials UAW, on penalty of being fired, was guilty of an unfair labor practice, an examiner for the National Labor Relations Board has held.

Examiner James F. Foley, after a hearing on charges filed by the Auto Workers, has recommended that the Power Equipment Co., a subsidiary of the North Electric Co., Detroit, be required to stop interfering with a UAW organizing drive. Foley's intermediate report ruled that company officials had engaged in unfair practices by quizzing employees about their union sympathies and promising benefits if employees deserted the union.



'YOUNG SAM GOMPERS' ON TV: The story of the young British-born cigarmaker who became first president of the AFL has reached TV. Morton Wishengrad's dramatization of Samuel Gompers' struggles for trade unionism and job security was shown over the NBC network in the Jewish Theological Seminary's Eternal Light program. Donald Davis, left, plays Gompers.

Catskill Hotel Waiter Tells Of Bribery to Stop Union

MONTICELLO, N.Y.—A waiter's testimony that he was paid \$600 to sabotage union organizing attempts at a Catskills resort hotel has halted, at least temporarily, a court hearing on an injunction against union picketing.

U. S. District Judge Charles M. Metzner was presiding at the hearing in New York Federal Court when waiter Larry Slofsky told a story of alleged bribery, shooting and an attempted frameup by a hotel guard. The National Labor Relations Board, through its Buffalo regional office, asked the court to postpone a decision until it has investigated Slofsky's charges that:

- He started to help Local 343, Hotel & Restaurant Employees, in an organizing drive at the Pines hotel last summer when management threatened to fire him and "blackball" him at other Catskills resorts.
- As a result of the threats, he agreed to tell hotel management what happened at union meetings, and to turn over signed membership cards.
- Slofsky was an "undercover" man for the hotel management until Oct. 29, when he "purged" himself in a confession before union Sec.-Treas. Philip Kazansky. The union then permitted Slofsky to rejoin the picket line which has called public attention to the dispute since Sept. 7.

Textile Workers Eye Break-Thru in South

CHARLOTTE, N.C. (PAI)—The possibility of a break-through in the South as a result of recent National Labor Relations Board actions, a more optimistic outlook for the textile industry and the spreading industrialization of Southern cities, are seen by the Textile Workers Union of America.

Recent action of the NLRB in seeking an injunction against antiunion activities of the Wellington Mills Division of the West Point Manufacturing Co. in Anderson, S.C. has been hailed by TWUA Pres. William Pollock as "historic and long overdue" in the battle against the open fight of the industry in the South against the organization of its workers.

"The Wellington case has great long-range significance," Pollock said. "Almost all Southern employers discharge unionists to avoid organization. If the NLRB follows the precedent it is setting here and establishes a pattern of seeking injunctions in ordinary discharge cases, it will be taking a historic step forward in restoring the rights of Southern workers to join unions."

Meanwhile the TWUA executive council, meeting here, has called on the Southern textile industry to "place into effect, without delay, a program of substantial wage increases and broader fringe benefits for its workers."

The council declared that it is determined to devote all of the union's efforts to "bringing the labor standards of the textile workers abreast of those which already are enjoyed by organized workers of the South and other sectors of the country."

The council noted that an increase in military orders "assures a strong base for the industry's future operations"; that textile prices have continued to rise; that the textile market has been growing stronger, and that new equipment and advanced technological methods "are increasing manhour productivity at a rate of 4.5 percent a year."

Later, in a speech at Rock Hill, S.C., Pollock called on textile management "to get in step with modern Southern industries which are laying the foundation for an expanding economy and a better life for the people of the South."

Wilted White Collars

CHICAGO—Some 13,000 white collar employees of the Allis-Chalmers Co. will take a salary cut. The cut will be five percent for all who earn less than \$833.33 monthly—the bulk of the non-management group. Others will take cuts up to 25 percent, depending upon salary.

Allis-Chalmers is not losing money. It made nearly \$5 million in the recession-bound first half of this year. But last year, the company made nearly \$3 million and it wants to rebuild profit levels at the expense of white collar living standards.

The firm says frankly that the salary cut is a "stopgap, interim measure" intended to increase profit margins. It has assured the white collarites that after salary cuts and other "expense reducing" activities have had their "salutary" effect, salary levels will be restored.

Industrialist Blasts Firms Existing on Cut-Rate Wages

By ARNOLD H. MAREMONT
President, Maremont Corp. of Chicago

The following is excerpted from an address to the recent Illinois AFL-CIO Convention by the president of Maremont Corp. of Chicago and chairman of the board of the executive committee of four other companies.

Business—as I see it—is 50-50 good management and good labor relations. Each one works to the advantage of the other.

The other day I noticed an item in the daily press which reported that a manufacturing company in Dixon, Ill., had notified its employees that unless they agreed to a substantial reduction in wages, the company would cease operating. I have no details of their operations, but I was delighted to read subsequently that the union representing the employees had refused to make this concession. It may surprise you that, as an industrialist whose several businesses involve the employment of around 8,000, I should take such a position.

The point of the Dixon story is that I believe profoundly that any industry in Illinois that cannot pay a fair wage for the work being performed is no asset to the state. Whatever slight contribution it makes through employment is only temporary.

Any industry that needs substandard wages to exist

competitively will not endure. It is marginal and undoubtedly it is attempting to substitute low wages for inadequate mechanization, or lack of marketing ability or planning ability in its managers, or some other economic disadvantage which sooner or later will sink it.

The union was right in Dixon because what the company wanted was a stop gap, and as such, how long could it have maintained employment at any level?

Nine times out of ten the company that is trying to run away from good wages, that is, fishing around for a place where it can pay the very least in wages and taxes, and can work its employees the longest, is actually trying to get away from incompetent management—and it will never be able to do it.

A company that has live-wire managers—who know how to operate efficiently, who watch the changing demands of the consumer market, who know how to give the public what it wants and the way it wants the goods packaged and marketed—has no trouble paying good wages, making a good profit, and staying in business.

We have to give the strongest possible support to a national policy of economic expansion. I urge that labor make such support a first item of business. We cannot stagger along on a 2.5 percent annual growth when, just to absorb the 1,250,000 annual increase in the labor force, we must increase our gross national product by \$15 billion per year.

If this takes investment in the public sector, then I say for heaven's sake let us not be afraid to invest in needful public improvements. I am not afraid of more schools, more hospitals, more science laboratories, better housing, medical care for the aged, or building better cities.

We have been building up, even in periods of high industrial activity, two armies of hard-core unemployed, and unless we find more useful policies both armies will continue to increase. One is the army of workers who have been displaced by automation, changing markets for job skills, or the decline of an entire industry as in the case of coal mining. The other is the army of youths under 25, who have dropped out of school before finishing their education, and who do not possess skills or educational equipment for which there is a market.

Expansion of our economic growth may be some help to them. But it won't be enough. And we don't have to be prophets or the sons of prophets to foretell that a continuance of this trend will produce economic and social strains dangerous in the extreme.

I am not a theorist. I live in the world of business and industry, not in an ivory tower making big plans for an impossible utopia. It is my firm conviction that what will be good for America, for labor, for our country's position as a world power, will be just fine for the Maremont Corporation, too.

Gov't., Community Leaders Discuss Health Care for Aged

'White House Conference' Extends to '65' Hqs.

NEW YORK CITY—Sixty representatives of government, community service organizations and labor joined leaders of District 65 at a luncheon conference on the problems of the aging at '65's union center here Nov. 17.

The luncheon was an extension of the White House regional conference in New York, which was called to discuss the Kennedy Administration's legislative goals for the second session of the 87th Congress, which opens next month.

Jack Ossosky, the union's pension plan director and a member of the planning committee for the New York White House conference, organized the '65' conference.

District 65 Pres. David Livingston said the Administration-supported King-Anderson bill, which provides medical care for the aged through Social Security, falls

short of the Forand proposals for medical care.

Livingston observed that the powerful forces lined up against any sort of Social Security-backed medical care would seek to water down any proposal for such care. He said it seemed reasonable for those who want improvements to come in with a program that goes as far as possible to meet the needs of the nation's retirees. Negotiating from such a point, he suggested, would result in the greatest gain for senior citizens.

He also criticized the recent action of Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Abraham Ribicoff in cutting back appropriations approved by Congress for research in cancer, mental illness and other diseases.

The government representatives, Dr. Clark Tibbitts and Robert M. Ball of the Social Security Administration, said President Kennedy intends to press for

Congressional action on medical care for the aged in the next session of Congress. Ball told the luncheon guests that legislation improving Social Security also has priority in the president's program.

"It is clear," Ball said, "that Social Security benefits themselves, while they have increased over the years, have not kept up with the earnings level or the standard of living enjoyed by the beneficiaries prior to their retirement. After the King-Anderson bill is enacted, we should turn our attention to improving Social Security benefits generally."

While the luncheon was taking place, several hundred retired 65ers joined with members of senior citizens groups in a march across 42nd Street from Bryant Park to the Commodore Hotel. The marchers wore tags calling for the enactment of medical care for the aged through Social Security and distributed leaflets to thousands of New Yorkers along the way.



SPEAKING FROM THE HEART: Martin Koppel, president of Local 721, speaks at dinner Nov. 20 honoring him and the local for 25 years of strike-free collective bargaining with the Associated Men's Wear Retailers. RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg, who also spoke at the dinner, is at right. Others in photo are (l.), A. J. Lester, association president, and Isidore S. Immerman, its executive director.

Hospital Union Hits Low Raise, No Raise Under PAC Policy

NEW YORK CITY—Members of Local 1199's Hospital Division and their leaders are angry at the failure to give any wage increases at some hospitals and the "totally inadequate" raises given at other hospitals which deal with the workers through the Permanent Administrative Committee.

"Two hospitals, St. John's Episcopal and Flower-Fifth Avenue, both healthy financially, gave their employees nothing, maintaining rates that are the lowest in the city," Ass't Division Dir. Elliott Godoff said.

He said that three other hospitals, Bronx Home for the Chronic Sick, Mt. Morris Park and Hillside, had given no increase, while Grand Central gave workers two cents an hour. Mt. Sinai and Lebanon hospitals gave no general increase but some workers won increases in minimum rates and credit for past service.

At Beth Israel, Lenox Hill, Bronx, Unity and Polyclinic hospitals and the Home for Aged & Infirm Hebrews, workers won general increases.

The management of Brooklyn Jewish Hospital originally announced a two-cent-an-hour increase, but strong union protests compelled the management to raise the increase to \$2.50 weekly.

St. John's Workers Protest

At St. John's, the biggest membership meeting since the union began its organizing campaign planned a program to compel the management to grant wage increases this year and bring the hospital's scale in line with other hospitals. Petitions with the names of 160 employees were presented to the hospital's director and a letter was sent to Episcopal Bishop James P. DeWolfe asking him to intervene in the situation.

Hospital Div. Dir. Bob Burke said that workers at Flower-Fifth Ave. Hospital were also angry. Pointing out that Flower-Fifth is one of the city's wealthiest hospitals, he said it was shameful that rates there started at \$44 a week.

"The workers and their union will not rest until this situation is corrected," Burke said.

76 Fired at Flower-Fifth

Anger is also growing in the ranks of hospital workers over the "Christmas present" firing of 76 dietary workers, the entire dietary department, by Flower-Fifth, Burke said. The hospital has arranged to have its food prepared by the Horn & Hardart chain as of Jan. 1.

The dietary workers, who have up to 34 years of service at Flower-Fifth Avenue, are not covered by unemployment insurance, partly because the union's efforts thus far to get hospital workers included by the state legislature were opposed by hospital managements.

"One of their arguments was that hospital workers work a 63-week year and no one ever gets laid off, so they don't need unemployment insurance," Burke said. "This lay-off shoots a hole clear through that story."

The Flower-Fifth workers have planned a demonstration to protest the layoffs.

Maltz, Molofsky Elected To L. I. Federation Posts

KIAMESHA, N. Y.—Jack Maltz, business manager of Local 287, and Sol Molofsky, branch store director of District 65, were named vice-presidents of the Long Island Federation of Labor at the federation's convention here Nov. 20 and 21.

Union Election Wins Rise in 3rd Quarter

WASHINGTON (PAI)—After a poor second quarter, union election victories picked up during the third quarter with victories scored in 58 percent of elections, as compared with 54 percent during the June-August period. The rate also was one percent higher than during the third quarter of 1960.

National Labor Relations Board statistics show that there were 1,769 collective bargaining elections held during the third quarter of the year in which more than 100,000 workers cast ballots. More than 60 percent voted in favor of collective bargaining and unions won majority designation in 1,031 elections, or 58 percent.

AFL-CIO unions participated in 1,218 elections and won 653 of them.

The NLRB reported that during the third quarter it made notable progress in speeding up its processes.

One hundred and ten delegates, representing the federation's 80,000 members, attended the convention. Twenty-three of the delegates were from RWDSU Locals 1-8, 338, 377, 721, 780 and 1125 as well as '65' and '287'.

"We had good, healthy deliberations that should result in stronger trade union leadership by the federation," Maltz said.

Charles J. Browne of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers was elected president, defeating Robert McGregor of the Electrical Workers Union.

Among the topics discussed at the convention were organization, improvement of the federation's political action program, civil rights, housing and community services.

The federation is made up of union members in suburban Nassau and Suffolk counties, one of the fastest population-growth areas in the nation.

Relief Program Proposed

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (PAI)—Instead of using public welfare as a "political whipping boy," Leo Perle, national director of the AFL-CIO's Community Services Activities, proposed that aid to needy persons be provided in a positive and constructive program. He suggested a six-point program:

1. Providing financial help to people in need on the basis of need, regardless of the cause of the need;
2. Thoroughly professionally trained, qualified social workers and social welfare personnel who have an understanding of people and their problems and the competence to handle them;
3. A dignified manner in dealing with needy persons;
4. At the same time providing training for employment as well as other rehabilitative services, physical, mental and emotional;
5. Help offered on a family-oriented basis;
6. Utilization of a teamwork approach of social worker, vocational counselor, physician, psychiatrist, etc.

The Midwest

'379' Organizes Dairy, Laundry, Warehouse

COLUMBUS, O.—Local 379 is driving hard to win contracts at three newly-organized shops in Columbus. The NLRB has held hearings on Local 379 petitions to represent the 20 employees of the J. H. Rutter-Rex Manufacturing Co. and the 15 driver-salesmen of the New Method Laundry, Int'l Rep. Ned Harkless reported.

He added that Local 379 has won recognition as bargaining agent for the 30 employees of the Cambridge Dairy in Cambridge O., without an election. Int'l Rep. Bill Kee headed the campaign.

The Board held a hearing on the Rutter petition Nov. 17. The union is seeking to represent 20 warehouse employees of the firm, which manufactures work clothes in a New Orleans plant.

"We expect the election to come up the latter part of December or more likely in early January," Harkless said.

The campaign at Rutter began in late October when one of the employees called the union and asked its help in organizing the plant.

New Orleans Plant Organized

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers was certified as bargaining agent for Rutter's New Orleans employees in 1954 but is still trying to negotiate its first contract.

At a hearing Nov. 28, the Board set an election for Jan. 18 among the New Method driver-salesmen. The company had consented to the election.

"We've got 13 of the 15 men signed up," Harkless said.

The New Method drive also began after plant workers asked the local to help organize them.



FOUR FOR FOURTH: Int'l Rep. Al Bregnard (center) points to the Fourth of July, which means holiday pay for these four employees of the Howe Fire Apparatus Co. in Anderson, Ind., and two others. Shown after arbitrator found for the Local 750 members are Ermine Crumley (l.), Rex Tanner, Bregnard, Bill Wheeler and David Sheets. Holiday pay was also won for George Mathevitz and Pop Stafford.

Big Wage Hikes at 2 New Indiana Shops

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Local 512 has won wage increases ranging up to 40 cents an hour for 46 members in two newly-organized shops, Int'l Rep. Joseph Romer reported.

At the Western Distributing Co., 30 workers won wage increases of 20 to 40 cents an hour, arbitration and grievance procedures, six paid holidays and a guaranteed work week in the shop's first agreement. The one-year contract went into effect Oct. 2.

Shop members Odessa Grooms and Chester Roberts and Romer negotiated the agreement.

The local also won wage increases and union security provisions for 16 employees of the Industrial Catering Co. who work in the cafeteria at the U.S. Post Office here.

40-Cent Raise Won

"These workers were receiving 60 cents an hour," Romer said. "We immediately got them a 40-cent increase, bringing them to a minimum of \$1 an hour. Employees who have worked at the post office for years were amazed when they found out they were getting the increase."

The union also won grievance and arbitration procedure, an agency shop, a dues check-off, six paid holidays, accident, sickness and death benefits and a year-end bonus. The contract runs for two years.

The cafeteria is the fourth organized by the local in the last two months.

Local 184-L Celebrates With Christmas Parties

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Local 184-L was scheduled to hold its two annual Christmas parties, one for members and the second for their children, Saturday, Dec. 2, at Drexel Hall.

The children's party starts at 2 p.m. while the second party will start at 7:30 p.m. and continue until midnight.

John Cosentino is chairman of the committee arranging both events.

'Unfair' Charge By NLRB Hits Amer. Optical

DUBUQUE, Ia. — The National Labor Relations Board has issued a complaint against the American Optical Co. for its actions in the six-month-old strike of 12 members of Local 853-A, Pres. L. Earl Disselhorst reported.

The local filed unfair labor practice charges against the company in September.

"We're now awaiting the Board's setting a hearing date and we're very optimistic about the outcome," Disselhorst said.

If the Board finds the company guilty after the hearing on the complaint, it has the power to order the reinstatement of all strikers with back-pay.

Strike Began May 9

The strike began May 9 after the company refused to pay the same rates in Dubuque that it was paying for the same work in other cities. American Optical then fired six of the 12 strikers, insisting on preferential seniority for the scabs it hired to replace them.

Disselhorst said that the 12 strikers are still out and that the American Optical plant is being picketed during working hours.

The International Union has supported the Dubuque strikers with a nation-wide drive urging all union members not to buy American Optical safety glasses or eyeglasses. Sec.-Treas. Alvin E. Heaps is in charge of the boycott, which has the support of the AFL-CIO's Union Label Department.

American Optical has more than 200 shops across the country.

12c Raises Gained At Rexall in Ohio

COLUMBUS, O.—Forty-five members of Local 379 employed at the Rexall Drug warehouse here accepted the terms of an improved two-year contract at a ratification meeting Nov. 28, Int'l Rep. Ned Harkless reported.

"We got seven cents the first year and five cents the second year and an improved insurance program," Harkless said. "I think it's a very good package."

The contract will go into effect Dec. 18, when the current agreement expires.

Barbara Black, Steve Stevens, John Brown, Marvin Starkey, Elsie Gothard and Harkless negotiated for the union members.

The Rexall workers have won wage increases totaling 25 percent since they were organized in 1957.

Heinz Food Workers Enjoy '705' Banquet

HOLLAND, Mich.—Three hundred members of Local 705 and their guests attended the local's annual banquet at the Women's Literary Club in downtown Holland, it was reported by Joseph R. Smith.

A local band furnished music for dancing after the banquet, and a bingo game was held. Prizes for the bingo winners were 25 hams and 25 turkeys.

"An enjoyable time was had by all," Smith said.

The local represents workers at the Heinz Foods plant here.

Labor Honors Late Governor

DETROIT (PAI)—The Wayne County AFL-CIO has presented an oil portrait of the late Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy to the City County Building for the people of Wayne County. Representatives of labor, industry and government were present at the ceremonies. Murphy was Michigan governor during the historic sitdown strikes in the Thirties.



SIGNING FIRST AGREEMENT: Int'l Rep. Joseph Romer (seated, l.) signs first contract for 30 new members of Local 512 with Western Distributing Co. Pres. Morris Rothbard. Standing are Odessa Grooms and Chester Roberts, union negotiators.

Drive on to Organize 100 at Rowan Dairy In Salisbury, N. C.

SALISBURY, N. C.—The RWDSU has opened a drive to organize the 100 employees of the Rowan Dairy Cooperative here, Reg. Dir. Irving Lebold reported. "We've been organizing at Rowan's for eight weeks now and it may prove a real organizational breakthrough for the union," Lebold said.

The company employs 40 route salesmen, 25 plant workers and 35 employees in retail stores. Its annual sales total \$2.5 million and it operates branches in Kannapolis, Mooresville and Statesville.

The company is fighting the RWDSU drive. It has fired two key union supporters, threatened to discharge others, and has called plant meetings. It has also retained a well-known union-busting law firm to fight the organizing drive, and has plans to form a company union.

Four weeks ago, Lebold said, Rowan fired salesmen Bill Gaskey and Walter Richardson.

'Swore' at Supervisor

"Gaskey, who's been with Rowan for seven years, supposedly swore at a supervisor, who's a good friend of his, on a Saturday after work," Lebold said. "The company called him up on Sunday to come in Monday, his day off, and fired him point-blank."

"Richardson, who has 11 years of service, called in to say he had a flat and would be delayed a half hour," Lebold said. "When he got in they fired him without a word."

Lebold said that the union has filed NLRB charges against the company for intimidation and coercion.

"Other roulemen who were not discharged are continuing the organizing drive," he said.

Work 65 Hours a Week

He said that the salesmen work an average of 65 hours a week and earn \$300 to \$325 a month. They have no paid holidays, hardly any paid vacation and no pension plan.

Some of the plant workers get less than the federal minimum wage law per-

mits and work 60 hours weekly without any overtime.

"It's our contention that they should be covered by the law, and some employees are planning to file cases with the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor," Lebold said.

Salisbury is one of the better union towns in the state, with strong locals of the railroad brotherhoods and the Textile Workers Union here.

Third Election Set Dec. 7 At S. C. Bakery

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The National Labor Relations Board has ordered a bargaining election—the third in two and one-half years—among the 65 employees of the Claussen Bakery here on Dec. 7, Reg. Dir. Irving Lebold reported.

"The workers are planning an all-out effort to win this election," Lebold said. "The company is apparently preparing to interfere, but it has been pretty careful so far."

The Dec. 7 election was ordered after the Board threw out the results of an election May 31, which the union lost 31 to 30, because of company interference.

The May election was held after the NLRB threw out the results of a decertification election in August 1960 because of management interference.

2 Supervisors, 2 Orders: He's Fired, Rehired

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Local 449 has won a \$361 settlement for James Bell, who was fired from his job in the maintenance department of the Holsum Bakery here in October, Alabama Council Org. C. T. Daniel reported. Bell was called in at 3 a.m. one morning to repair a piece of equipment. After fixing it, he asked the supervisor on duty to be allowed to return home until his regular 8 a.m. starting time.

The supervisor said Bell could leave after rechecking the equipment. While Bell rechecked, another supervisor came on duty, denied Bell permission to leave, and almost provoked a fist fight. The company discharged Bell for insubordination.

"We were able to convince the company that the supervisor had a bad temper," Daniel said.

Daniel also reported that the Council has opened negotiations with the Hollywood Candy Co. here for a contract renewal. The union's first contract expired Nov. 15 but has been extended to allow the talks to continue.

AFL-CIO Joins in Homage to Rayburn

The AFL-CIO was represented at the funeral of House Speaker Sam Rayburn in Bonham, Tex., by Vice Pres. William C. Doherty, president of the Letter Carriers, and Dr. Andrew J. Biemiller of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, who had served in the House under Rayburn.

America lost "one of her finest citizens and most faithful servants" in Rayburn, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said.



SWEARING-IN CEREMONIES: Ass't Southern Dir. Frank Parker swears in committee members of the W. T. Grant shop, a unit of Local 436 in Birmingham. New committee includes Lena Kendrick, Marietta Coleman, secretary; Lena Vogler, vice-chairman; Gladys Sharp; Enola Sweeten, chairman; Margie Reed and Ruby McGee.

Victory Seen Closer in Strike At B'ham Sash & Door Firm

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Forty-seven striking members of the Alabama RWDSU Council are expected to win their month-old strike against the Birmingham Sash and Door Co. shortly, Org. C. T. Daniel reported at The Record's presstime.

"Although there's nothing definite yet, we've had a number of meetings and we're close to a settlement," Daniel said.

The RWDSU members struck the company Oct. 30 for a first contract. The union won an NLRB election at the company Sept. 1, becoming the first union to organize the workers in the company's 75 years.

Joe Harris, Russell Kuykendahl, William Hyatt and Council Org. Bill Langston are bargaining for the union.

Org. Jack Fields has been hospitalized in Carraway Methodist Hospital since Nov. 20 for a stomach ailment.

"He's slowly but surely recovering," Daniel said.

Fields was expected to leave the hospital as The Record went to press.



Jack Fields

New Shop Chooses RWDSU Health Plan In Charlotte, N. C.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Twenty warehouse and delivery workers of the newly-organized Burwell & Dunn division of the giant McKesson & Robbins Co. have chosen to be covered by the RWDSU's Southeastern Health and Welfare Plan rather than continue under the company's pension plan, Reg. Dir. Irving Lebold reported.

"If our application is accepted, the company has agreed it will terminate its own plan," Lebold said.

The new RWDSU members won \$7 to \$9 weekly in their first contract with the McKesson & Robbins division. The contract went into effect Nov. 9, eight days after the union won an NLRB election at the plant.

The company distributes drug and cosmetics products manufactured by McKesson & Robbins, one of the largest firms of its kind in the world, throughout the upper South.

Kathleen Jones, Ruth Stewart, Harvey Owens and Lebold served as negotiators for the union members.

So. Carolina Labor Tells Off Senator

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina's two senators and six representatives held a meeting in Columbia to find out what the people are thinking and had no trouble in learning what organized labor wants.

One union spokesman after another asked for repeal of the so-called "right-to work" provision of the Taft-Hartley Act.

"We're against you 100 percent," Sen. Strom Thurmond (D) told John W. Reece, spokesman for the Aiken Central Labor Council.

"We're 100 percent against you," Reece retorted.

Sec. Treas. E. T. Kirkland of the state AFL-CIO told the congressional delegation that all workers want is a little of the good life enjoyed by manufacturers and insurance people. He declared the Deering-Milliken textile empire closed a Darlington plant after Darlington employees voted for representation by the Textile Workers Union and said the company should have been prosecuted "for depriving people of the right of work."



SETTLING UP: Org. C. T. Daniel (l.), James Bell and Local 449 Pres. R. H. Holder look over check for \$361 that the local won for Holder, after his firing because of conflicting instructions from two supervisors.

\$5.50 Boost at McGavin in Saskatchewan

REGINA, Sask.—The Saskatchewan Joint Board has won an improved two-year agreement for 150 union members employed by McGavin Toastmaster Ltd. at branches in Saskatoon, Swift Current, North Battleford and Prince Albert, Int'l Rep. Len Wallace reported.

The agreement, which is effective as of Oct. 1, 1961, provides an average wage increase of \$5.50 weekly over the two years.

"Our lowest rate will now be \$68.60 for the position of janitor," Wallace said. "Other rates for positions such as doughman will go up to \$89 this year and another \$2.75 next year. It is our thinking that these rates are the highest in the entire industry in Western Canada, and they may even exceed Eastern Canada rates."

The union also won a 5-cent an hour increase in the shift differential from 15 to 20 cents, \$1.75 additional increases for checkers and bread wrappers, and a fourth week of vacation after 25 years of service.

Contract Protects Jobs

New sections of the contract prevent supervisors from doing any work that will result in displacing union members, and protect commission rates of salesmen if McGavin's enters new agreements with retail stores.

The basic rate of salesmen was increased by \$6 a week over two years and their guarantee was increased by \$3. In addition the commission rate on pastries was raised from 8½ to 10 percent for several of the salesmen.

"We were unsuccessful in negotiating a provision prohibiting the company from contracting out but we have a verbal agreement from the company that it will not franchise out any of its routes during

the life of the agreement," Wallace said.

Other contract provisions provide that when the Saskatchewan government medical plan comes into the effect the company will pay at least half of its cost,

and that the pension plan, recently negotiated by the union and the company, will be written into the contract, making it subject to negotiation in the future.

Former RWDSU Members In Top MFL Posts

WINNIPEG, Man.—Seventeen RWDSU members represented the union at the recent three-day convention of the Manitoba Federation of Labor, Bus. Agent Gordon Ritchie reported. The total attendance at the convention was 250, with nearly every local union in the province represented.

Two former RWDSU members, Bud Franklin and Jimmy James, were elected to key posts in the federation. Franklin, a one-time member of Local 468, was named president, and James, a former Local 469 member and international representative, was elected executive secretary of the federation.

"Some hundred-odd resolutions were dealt with during the three days of deliberation and a strong labor presentation will be made to the government shortly on matters contained in these resolutions," Ritchie said.

Jobless Figures On Rise Again; Bad Winter Seen

OTTAWA (CPA)—Unemployment is on the rise again.

The latest figures from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show 10,000 more out of work in October than in September.

According to the DBS, 318,000 were jobless in mid-October compared with 310,000 in September. This is, however, an improvement over a year ago when 368,000 were jobless.

Most economists look for another bad winter, possibly not quite as grim as last year, but still bad.

The big problem, say the economists, is the rapid growth of the labor force and the improvement of technology. Production must rise sharply if the unemployment levels are to be reduced and this is not happening.

80-Hour Week Charged

TORONTO (CPA) — Are sweatshops a thing of the past?

Not in downtown Toronto. A Toronto furniture company has been charged with working its employees 80 hours a week.

The charges were made by the Ontario Industry and Labor board. The board investigated the furniture company after local residents complained that the noise from the factory was keeping them awake at night.

Gander Local 1060 Reports Progress In Organizing

GANDER, Nfld.—The organizing progress of RWDSU Local 1060 continues in Gander.

After considerable delays by the management the local set a deadline for opening negotiations with Goodyear Humber Ltd., it was reported by J. C. Mullett, president of '1060'.

The employees in the unit are standing fast and have paid one month's dues in advance. The employees did this after the store manager told them the company intended to apply to the Department of Labor to have the local's certification revoked.

Int'l Rep. John Lynk will assist the local in negotiations.

The union has an application before the Newfoundland Labor Relations Board for certification for the employees of the Hotel Gander. Twenty-five of the 40 employees in the unit are paid-up members. The hotel has said it will contest the application.

The Hotel, Restaurant and Bartenders Union tried to organize the Hotel Gander after the employees had signed with Local 1060. They notified the Labor Relations Board of their intention of intervening in the application for the hotel, but have since withdrawn due to their failure to organize any employees.

Mullett has also organized a bake shop here with eight employees. All are signed up. He added that "there are another five stores here in Gander I am hoping to organize this winter."

The potential RWDSU membership in the province is 1,500 or 2,000, Mullett said. The other two unions in the province with similar jurisdictions, the Retail Clerks Ass'n and the Hotel, Restaurant and Bartenders Union, have not been too successful in gaining new members.



AT B.C. CONVENTION: Attending recent founding convention of the British Columbia New Democratic Party are RWDSU delegates Bud Hodgins, Ray Haynes, J. Squire, K. Kyle, D. Thompson, Bill Purchase (facing camera) and Roy Schultz (r.)

Conventions Start NDP in Manitoba and B. C.

RWDSU members have taken an important part in the provincial New Democratic Party founding conventions in Manitoba and British Columbia.

Saskatchewan Premier Tommy Douglas, national leader of the New Democratic Party, was the main speaker at the founding convention of the Manitoba NDP Nov. 3 and 4 at the Port Garry Hotel here, Int'l Rep. Chis Schubert reported.

"There were 335 delegates," Schubert said, "with 132 from trade unions, 191 from the old Cooperative

Commonwealth Federation and 32 from New Party Clubs. We had the largest delegation with 24 delegates from our various locals."

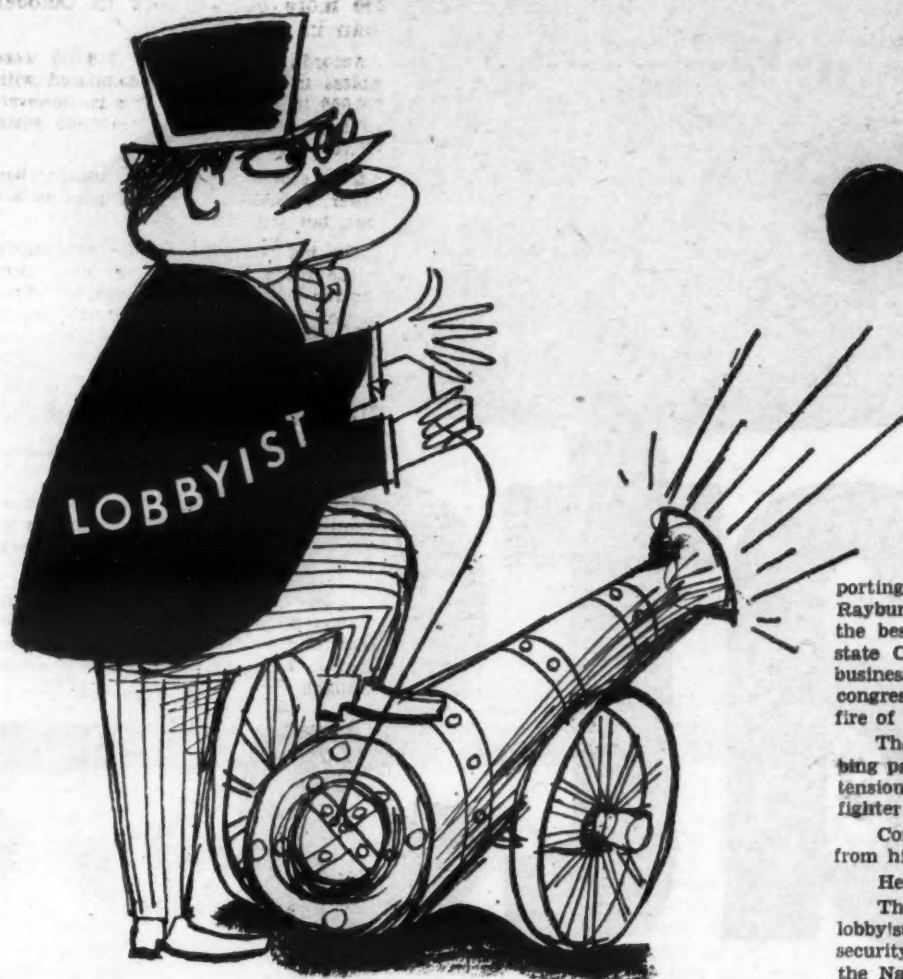
Stanley Knowles, executive secretary of the Canadian Labor Congress, and Rudy Usick, president of the Manitoba Farmers Union, also addressed the convention.

A number of RWDSU members participated in the founding convention of the British Columbia NDP in Vancouver last month.



MANITOBA NDP CONVENTION: Nearly 350 delegates from the RWDSU and other unions, the CCF and New Party clubs are present for the founding of Manitoba's New Democratic Party at Winnipeg, Nov. 3 and 4.

feature Section



How Big Business Lobbyists Put Pressure on Congress

By STEPHEN M. YOUNG

U. S. Senator, Ohio

More than a century ago, a hard-nosed Missourian furnished a solution for the lobbying problem, which for simplicity and effectiveness will never be surpassed.

Several lobbyists were pressuring the influential Senator Thomas Hart Benton to help them nail down a profitable ship subsidy. To their surprise, Benton quickly agreed. But he threw in one condition, that "when the vessels are finished they will be used to take all such damned rascals as you out of the country."

Today, Senator Benton's inspired remedy might be impossible. Thanks to the activities of the "new lobby" such a solution would mean a big population loss. The new lobbyists—propagandists for thousands of pressure groups—try to make lobbyists out of the general public. They stir up citizens to do the job for them through letterwriting campaigns and other home-state pressures on congressmen.

Pressure mail, which regularly floods my office, is easy to spot. In May, I received thousands of letters from various cities in Ohio, each envelope being addressed—"Stephen A. Young." The lobbyist directing this campaign was careless about my middle initial, which happens to be "M." These requested that I oppose Senate bills 1089 and 1197, which the writer stated should be defeated if the nation's railroads were to survive as a basic transportation industry.

Frankly, 20,000 letters obviously written in response to pressure from Chamber of Commerce officials, employers or labor union officials are less effective than a few hundred letters apparently written personally, expressing the view and belief of the writer.

Frequently a letter writer unintentionally causes some hilarity among members of a senator's staff. An example, following my vote on a controversial proposal, was a post card: "You sure have long, furry ears." This was appreciated as a very polite way of a constituent calling his senator a jackass.

One of the biggest fights came in the late summer of 1959 when Congress was considering alternative bills to curb certain abuses in labor unions. I can think of no better example of the agonies the new lobby can visit on a legislator than to describe the experience during this time of a young first-term congressman from an industrial district in a Southern state.

As soon as the Landrum-Griffin bill was introduced in the House, the congressman's office phone began to ring without letup. The first caller, demanding that he vote for the bill, warned, "Don't make it difficult for us to support you next time. Campaigns are expensive, you know."

For as many as 14 hours a day, the congressman was welded to his telephone trying to explain his position to irate employers. He told constituents he was sup-

porting a more moderate reform bill which had the blessing of House Speaker Sam Rayburn. With a Democratic majority in both Houses he thought this bill had the best chance. But this explanation didn't satisfy his callers. Prodded by the state Chamber of Commerce and manufacturers associations, the home district businessmen and industrialists squeezed relentlessly. They even badgered the congressman's father, then recovering from two heart attacks, with a steady drum-fire of calls to his home.

The palms of the congressman's hands broke out in mottles. He suffered stabbing pains in the arms, shoulders, and chest. The cause was diagnosed as extreme tension. He said the pressure was worse than he had experienced as a combat fighter pilot during World War II.

Convinced his position was right, he held out and was the only congressman from his state to vote against the bill.

He is no longer a member of the House.

The propagandists of the American Medical Association make even the business lobbyists look like amateurs. In fighting medical care for the aged through social security the AMA is bucking popular sentiment, the Kennedy Administration and the National Conference on Aging (called by and addressed by President Eisenhower). The AMA has a record as one of America's outstanding "againsters." It was against the social security program in the first place.

When I was Ohio congressman-at-large in 1949, I was alarmed by the extent and effectiveness of the American Medical Association campaign against President Truman's national health insurance program. It used \$4,678,157.35 to torpedo that proposal. Its paid propagandists made the words "socialized medicine" political poison. Americans were warned not only their health, but their liberties, were at stake if they failed to do battle against "big government" for their sacred right to pay through the nose. Doctors' offices were mobilized into propaganda outlets and it was a rare practitioner who didn't grasp the opportunity to lecture on the sins of "socialized medicine" while the captive patient was saying "ah."

The organization is even carrying out a vigilante-type operation against its own membership. During a debate at the AMA midwinter meeting, one doctor was labeled a "renegade" and asked to resign from a committee because he testified for the Forand bill.

With shrill untruths and all the techniques of political pressure, the small group of political doctors that directs the AMA is going all out in its opposition. But no matter how much it misuses the privilege, I concede the AMA is as entitled to the right of petition and free speech as any other organization.

THE paid mercenaries don't always win. The powerful American Meat Institute, which coordinated opposition to the humane slaughter bill of 1958, was shellacked by the Humane Society of the United States, which employed no paid lobbyists. The society's three-year campaign resulted in one of the heaviest storms of mail in congressional history and succeeded in passing the bill over the combined opposition of meat packers, livestock and wool growers, the White House, the Departments of Agriculture and Interior, and the Budget Bureau.

At present the individual senator or representative is far from powerless when he feels pressure groups threaten legitimate necessary legislation. As a U.S. senator, I have access to one of the best forums in the nation, the floor of the Senate. Without abusing the right, I can rise to my feet at any time during a Senate session and bring pressure of my own on a pressure group. I can question the honesty of its propaganda, the sincerity of its intentions. I can wonder if a pressure group truly represents in its propaganda statements the sentiments of its membership—I am convinced some of them don't.

I regularly issue a newsletter, as do most other senators and representatives. A congressman also has a "lobby" of his own in supporters and friendly newspaper editors back home.

These may appear to be feeble weapons to combat the costly, nationwide drives of major pressure groups. But good news space in a paper draws more readers than a propaganda advertisement.

And whether we like it or not, political pressure by organized interests is a reality in mid-20th century America; indeed, these groups are now an integral part of our political process. Large, rich ones are as entitled to air their views as poor, small ones. Though we may regret the discrepancy, we cannot muffle the one without gagging the other.

Pressure group chicanery will remain a problem until the offenders themselves develop greater responsibility and restraint. So let's face it, we're stuck with it. There is no discount on democracy and unfortunately, democracy comes at a price. Occasional cynical advantage of constitutional rights by organizations driven by self-interest is part of that price.

(This unusual article by the liberal senator from Ohio originally appeared in the Cleveland Plain Dealer).



Union, Industry Join to Promote a New Design for Men

For many years, trends in women's styles have been decreed by the fashion industry. Sweeping changes are offered each season, and if one should catch on, most of the clothes in millions of women's closets are immediately outmoded. Few women dare to be seen in mid-calf length dresses when the current style calls for knee-length.

Not so with men. Styles for males change slowly, sometimes imperceptibly. This, of course, troubles makers of male attire, who would like to see a faster rate of style change in their industry.

Male conservatism has long troubled the men's hat industry which has to contend with two problems: the tendency of men to go on wearing the same hat style (or even the same hat) for year after year; and the growing tendency of rebels against this kind of conformity to go hatless altogether. The union in the field, the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers, got together with employers some years ago to establish the Hat Council, Inc., as a means of promoting the wearing of men's hats.

Recently, the Hat Council asked the noted designer, Raymond Loewy, of Raymond Loewy/William Snaith, Inc., to come up with a new look in men's hats, which is being featured by leading U.S. hat manufacturers this fall.

The Loewy design has a sculptured swirl on the crown and a high-rimmed brim on the sides, and Loewy says it is suitable for both casual and formal wear. It is a sharp break from the current narrow-brim and tapered crown styling. The top of the crown is also unusual, since it has a modified telescope treatment in back, which becomes an off-center, raised effect in front. The new look in hats is shown above.

After four months' work Mr. Loewy reported:

"When my organization accepted the problem of developing some new forms for design trends in men's hats, we soon found that we were dealing with objects so precious, so sacrosanct, that we might better have undertaken the redesign of the egg . . . or the United States flag."

That's the way it has always been.

In 1797, J. Hetherton wore the first high beaver hat in London. At the sight, Londoners rioted. Mr. Hetherton was duly arrested for causing a disturbance.

On the other hand, beaver hats were once so highly prized among Americans that they were left as bequests in wills. Robbers assaulted people only to make off with their expensive beaver hats. In fact, the beaver-hat trade was so profitable that it is regarded as a major factor in helping settle the West.

Sometimes Kings and Queens have taken a hand in setting hat styles.

Emperor Paul of Russia (1754-1801) despised three-cornered hats. So he forbade his subjects to wear them—under pain of flogging or banishment to Siberia.

On the other hand, Queen Elizabeth I recognized the importance of the woolen trade in England. So, in 1571, she ordered all male citizens to

wear woolen caps on holidays. (For the same reason, the deceased at one time had to be buried in woolens.)

It's curious how some hat styles began.

William Bowler, an English hatter, in 1850 designed a hard, round felt hat with a flat brim and a low, melon-shaped crown. The Earl of Derby made it popular by wearing it to the races at Epsom Downs—whence the Derby bowler. (Al Smith made his brown derby a political symbol when he ran for the Presidency in 1928).

In 1851, Louis Kossuth, a Hungarian patriot, and his followers arrived in New York wearing large, black, soft-felt hats, trimmed with buckle and plume. The soft-felt hat caught on . . . and today felt is the material used in most hats.

(Incidentally, the patron saint of hatters is Saint Clement. It seems the art of making felt was lost at one time, but Saint Clement rediscovered it. He was walking on rabbit fur to ease his aching feet, and found that the fur had become felt.)

Three famous Englishmen also are credited with starting hat styles. Straw hats became fashionable after Admiral Nelson made British sailors wear them during the summer. King Edward VII popularized a hat by wearing it in Homburg, Prussia—whence the Homburg. And the dashing young Prince of Wales, now the Duke of Windsor, popularized the sharp-brim felt hat.

Hats Around the World

If you think women's hats are bizarre, consider some famous hats of men; the hat worn by freemen of Rome (barred to slaves); the crowns of kings; the swaggering hats of Cavaliers; the jeweled turbans of maharajahs; the protesting hats of Puritans; the steeple-crowned hats of victims of the Inquisition; and those silk toppers worn at inaugurations of American Presidents.

Moslems have 50 kinds of hats. Their shape, size, and color indicate their owners' rank, occupation, and place of origin.

A Breton peasant shows whether he is married or single, whether he is a tenant or a landowner, by the length and placement of his hat ribbon.

In Africa, an Ourous tribesman protects his head from the sun by wearing the immense straw roof from his house atop his head. In Lhasa, Tibet, tribesmen wear incredibly intricate headdresses—they are never removed, for life.

At one time, officers in the Turkish navy had to wear wooden models of their warships on their hats.

The most fantastic custom of all is practiced by the Nandi tribe of East Africa. An eligible young man captures 50 or so birds, attaches them to his broad-brimmed hat, and then puts the whole thing on his head. Naturally, the hat takes off—and if it flies over the hut where an eligible young woman lives, it's a sign of a favorable marriage. No girl is permitted to refuse.

PROBLEM: Should Teachers Join a Union?



New York City's 40,000 Teachers to Reply in Dec. 15 Vote

By CHARLES MICHAELSON

The largest collective bargaining election in America since the vote at the Ford River Rouge plant in 1941 will take place in New York on Dec. 15: New York City's 40,000 classroom teachers will choose a collective bargaining agent and, at the same time, decide if it's "professional" for teachers to join a labor union.

The two leading contenders in the campaign offer contradictory answers. Yes, says the United Federation of Teachers, the 9,000-member local of the American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO. No, says its chief rival, the Teachers Bargaining Organization, a coalition of 10 old-line teacher groups put together by the National Education Association to present an alternative to the UFT for the election.

"I think the majority of teachers don't want to be affiliated with a labor union," said one TBO staff member at the TBO's plush office in Rockefeller Center.

The NEA attitude is not new. Since its formation the NEA has been dominated by school supervisors and administrators and it considers their interests as its primary concern. The needs of the classroom teachers are of secondary importance to the NEA.

Down at the UFT's headquarters on the fourth floor of a loft building on East 23rd Street, junior high school teacher Eugene Blum explained why he's a UFT member.

"The UFT wants bread and butter, but this is not just a bread and butter union," he said one recent Saturday afternoon. "The greatest weakness of the American education system is the lack of teachers educated to fight for enough money for salaries, buildings, books and all the services the kids need. Insofar as we're fighting to keep the schools adequately staffed, we're defending the public education system."

"This semester," Blum went on, "there are 110 classes covered by day-to-day substitutes. While the UFT is fighting for a decent teachers' salary structure, we're fighting just as hard to give those kids a competent teacher every day."

"We're a union," he said, "but please add 'of professionals'."

But some teachers don't want to join the UFT, Blum explained.

"The word 'professional' is a shibboleth to some of the older teachers," he said. "I try to tell that that lots of other salaried professionals have

organized—newspapermen, engineers—and most of them are in the AFL-CIO. But these teachers have a mistaken idea of what a professional is. Maybe that's why New York City laborers start at \$4,920 a year and teachers at \$4,800."

Affiliation to labor is one of the key differences between the UFT and its rival, the TBO. Another is the nature of the organizations themselves. One UFT member who belonged to an NEA group before he joined the union explained the difference.

"In the older teacher organizations you pay your dues—\$2, \$3 or \$5 a year—and you get a card. You're down on paper and that's all. You have no voice in policy. There's no communication. The association doesn't build solidarity among its members; the UFT does. Look at my chapter. We have a monthly meeting to instruct our delegates to the Delegates Assembly. In the school we have four floor chairmen, a publicity chairman, a chairman for the campaign and a membership chairman. We may be loaded with chairmen, but we've got one of the most democratic unions in the city."

Top Educators Are Unionists

The founders of the American Federation of Teachers—John Dewey, George Counts and other leaders of the progressive education movement—believed that professionalism and militant, democratic trade unionism can complement each other. The UFT did its best to prove that point one year ago. After the city's Board of Education had stalled on setting a collective bargaining election as it had promised, the UFT called a strike of its members for Monday, Nov. 7, the day before Election Day.

Since few teachers had ever marched on a picketline, they had to learn and they learned by doing. At a number of the city's 850 schools UFT members arrived early and set up "honor" picketlines, marching for 15 minutes or a half-hour each morning for the two weeks before the strike.

"It provided us with a sense of solidarity," one teacher said.

On the strike day, the 5,000 union members won the support of thousands of other teachers who did not report for work and showed the city that the union meant business. After the strike Mayor Robert F. Wagner appointed a committee of three labor leaders (Jacob Potofsky, presi-

dent of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Harry Van Arsdale, president of the New York City Central Labor Council, and David Dubinsky, president of the ILGWU), which reported in favor of a collective bargaining election. Finally last June the Board conducted a mail referendum: did the teachers want collective bargaining?

The teachers voted yes, 27,367 to 9,003.

At this point the NEA did a complete about-face. After having strongly opposed collective bargaining in the referendum, it pushed the merger of the old-line teacher groups into TBO which then said it was for collective bargaining. The NEA has since sent in an estimated 25 staff members and close to \$100,000 for the campaign.

Most of the UFT's campaigning has been done by rank-and-file, like Eugene Blum, after school and on Saturday, but recently the AFL-CIO's Industrial Union Department gave the UFT \$25,000 and loaned personnel to enable the UFT to carry on its campaign. The RWDSU and other unions have made contributions to the UFT in an effort to counter support that the TBO received from highly-placed school supervisors who fear having to deal with a real union.

Another factor in toning down many supervisors' favoritism was the recent appointment of Morris Iushewitz, secretary of the city's Central Labor Council, to the Board of Education.

"Yes," Iushewitz said, "the Board heard a few reports of school principals being one-sided and interfering for the NEA. But at our meeting on Oct. 19 I made a statement on behalf of the Board that the Board had every intention of being a good employer, and a good employer does not interfere with the collective bargaining rights of his employees."

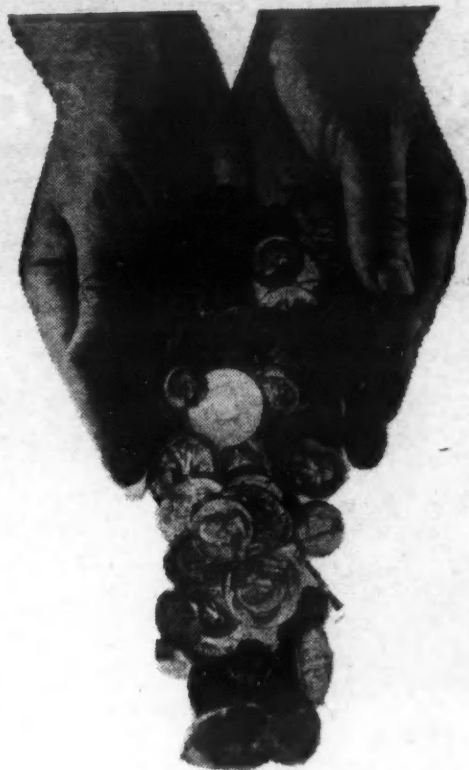
With the campaign approaching its climax, the UFT is showing increasing confidence in its prospects for victory. And the city's labor movement is more than pleased.

"We want the teachers organized," one of the leaders of the Central Labor Council said. "We think the UFT will make a fine bargaining agent."

One 25-year UFT member, Etta Miller, said that she hoped the city's teachers were about to vote to affiliate with organized labor.

"Labor has always been our ally," she said. "Their members' children make up most of our classes."

The Frightful Cost



Of U. S. Defense

By Rev. CLAIR M. COOK, Th. D.
Religion and Labor Council of America

The cost of maintaining military preparedness, necessary though it may be, is really appalling.

Recent statistics show:

- The Pentagon—itsself large enough to swallow the Capitol in any of its five segments—owns 32 million acres of land in the United States and 2.6 million acres abroad. The total is more than the combined area of Rhode Island, Delaware, Connecticut, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Maryland, Vermont, and New Hampshire.

- Both military assets and paid personnel of Defense are three times those of United States Steel, American Telephone and Telegraph, Metropolitan Life Insurance, General Motors and Standard Oil of New Jersey all put together. The power of these companies, which has worried many observers, pales by comparison.

- In fiscal 1961, \$21 billion went for military procurement, three-fourths of it to 100 top corporations. Three—General Dynamics, Lockheed and Boeing—got more than a billion dollars each. General Electric and North American Aviation topped \$900 million.

- 86.4 per cent of the \$21 billion was awarded without competitive bidding. The top 100 firms with 75 per cent of the contracts had 1,400 retired (major or higher) officers, 262 of them generals or admirals, on their 1959-60 payrolls.

- 7.5 million Americans, more than a tenth of the labor force, are directly dependent on the military for jobs and pay. Three and a half million, including 947,000 civilians, are on the Defense Department payroll, with 4 million directly employed in defense industries.

- In April and May, 1959, two air shows were held at Nellis Air Force Base near Las Vegas. The Air Force ferried 774 military passengers and 1,917 civilians to the shows, with a total of \$626,000 in flying hour costs, "to help build up a body of permanent lobbyists for the Air Force and its appropriations," Senator Paul Douglas said.

Military lobbying by hordes of public-relations people is rampant; determination of policy is dominated to a dangerous degree by those with a stake in continued tensions. Too many will lose jobs and profits if peace should break out. Here is our gravest national problem for churches, unions, and all of our society. We must redouble our united efforts and abolish this postwar "Warfare State."

Released by Press Associates, Inc.



Appreciates Article On Retarded Children

To the Editor:

This letter is very long delayed—in fact, much too late in relation to the appreciation we wanted to express. Your wonderful article about our poster children in the Sept. 24 issue came here just as I was preparing to leave for California for our annual convention. As you may have seen in the papers, we have recently been to the White House with Kammy and Shella. This is truly the first opportunity I have had to write.

It was also stimulating and encouraging for us when you called to explore further into the story of retarded children. We hope that the article was of much interest to your union members and we are extremely grateful to have reached such a wide audience in this way.

Perhaps we can work together again at some future date. It seems that in this field new things are happening almost daily and I shall take the liberty of writing you again when I think we have something which might interest you for The Record.

With all good wishes,

MARIAN F. TUTHILL,
Coordinator of Public Information
Nat'l Ass'n for Retarded Children
New York City

Finds Lincoln Saying Applies to Khrushchev

To the Editor:

The New York Herald Tribune of Oct. 24 published a letter from Henry R. Korman of Longview, Washington, which may be of interest to readers of The Record:

"The Soviet resumption of nuclear testing undoubtedly means a world-wide increase in radioactivity—perhaps to dangerous levels in some localities. The resumption, coming as it does during the Civil War Centennial, should remind us that what Lincoln said a century ago still holds true today.

"On Aug. 28, 1959, the Soviet government pledged that it would not resume the testing of atomic and hydrogen weapons unless the Western powers did so first. This pledge has been deliberately broken by Khrushchev. Of course, it was to be expected if we remembered Lincoln's wisdom, for he observed:

"Politicians are a set of men who have interests aside from the interests of the people and who, to say the most of them, are, taken as a mass, at least one step removed from honest men."

"Apparently, politicians are the same all over the world, unfortunately."

As for the article on fallout shelters by the editor of The Record—the American people are certainly being sold a bill of goods. The whole idea is to make them believe that the majority can survive an atomic war and thus kill their aversion to war.

If we are ever going to have real peace in this world, we have got to get rid of

the system that breeds war—the profits system. It must be replaced with a Socialist America where the industries will be owned by the working class and have production for use.

NATHAN PRESSMAN
Ellenville, N. Y.

'Gerrymander' Trick In New York Hit

To the Editor:

In your last issue you had a real good article by Ed S. Miller on how those "hicks" outsmart us "city slickers" in the legislatures and wield a lot more power than they ought to have. I'm just sorry Mr. Miller didn't mention our fair state of New York. The way the Republicans and Gov. Nelson Rockefeller just gerrymandered the Congressional districts is undemocratic and a joke on the Constitution of the United States.

The farmers and the "hicks" are just a fraction of the people of this state yet they fix things every ten years so they get more than their share of Congressmen.

In 1960 New York went Democratic for John F. Kennedy by a little better than 50 or 51 percent. The Democrats elected 22 Congressmen while the Republicans elected 21. That seems pretty fair. But along come the Republican legislators and in two days they re-district the state so that next year the Republicans can be fairly sure of electing 26 Congressmen while the Democrats elect only 16.

Now it'll take the Democrats another 10 years to get even with the Republicans in Congressmen but it won't matter because in 1971 the Republicans will work another gerrymander and put us "city slickers" back in our place.

I hope Mr. Miller is right and the Supreme Court of the United States does something about this shameful steal of our rights.

LEROY STREET
New York City

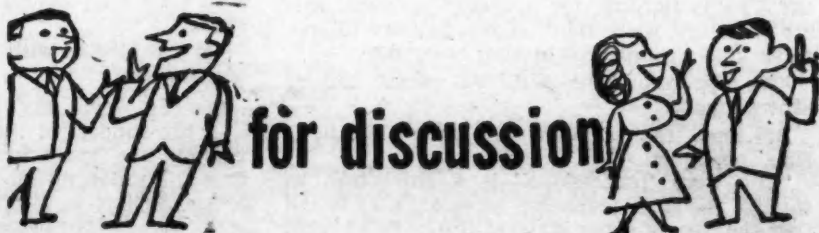
Praise Offered For Cancer Drive

To the Editor:

I would like to send a word of praise to The Record along with my contribution to the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation. In looking back over the years in which I have been reading The Record, it seems to me that our newspaper has always been alert to medical and social problems as well as to union news. I think this is very praiseworthy.

Labor's March on Cancer proves once again that union members are vitally interested in the welfare of the community. The RWDSU Record has a fine history of carrying articles of social importance. Its call for contributions to the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation shows another aspect of its humane tradition.

MARIA GERBER
Detroit, Mich.



While some toys cost less this year, due to intense retail competition, there are many pitfalls for parents and other gift givers. Manufacturers have brought out a load of pseudo-scientific toys with dubious educational value, and limited potential use.

For example, you can spend as much as \$15 for remote-control planes and helicopters, with bombs, simulated explosions, and even wounded figures. You can buy a so-called "computer" for \$5 to \$10 which sputters and flashes lights when you insert prepared question cards into it. Or you can pay \$7 to \$13 for a model "jet base" with planes and action figures. Other dubious toys on the market this year include ray guns, intercontinental missiles and toy rockets.

Such mechanical toys really teach nothing and a child soon tires of them. The toy computers, for example, give answers only to the questions that come on prepared cards. Once the child has run these cards through the machine a couple of times, there's nothing more to do.

Moreover, you'll be under heavy pressure this year from TV advertising of expensive mechanical toys. The commercials have been so successful in influencing children to demand toys demonstrated on television that major toy manufacturers now are spending most of their advertising money this way. Recent exaggerated TV toy ads have forced the National Association of Broadcasters to issue regulations aimed at controlling such misleading demonstrations as a toy plane shown flying through the clouds. (It really is suspended from a stand which it merely circles.)

One of the best tests of a toy is: Does the child merely watch it? If so, his interest will be very short-lived.

However, you can find useful science playthings and materials, even for younger children (in the 6 to 8 age group). Beginning science kits are available for \$1 or less in most stores. These kits enable a child to make basic experiments in physics, electromagnetism, chemistry, etc. While these inexpensive kits provide only for one or two experiments, they do stimulate interest so that parents later may find it worthwhile to spend more for the more detailed kits.

Electronic Computer at \$18.95

If you really want to prepare a child for the world of computers, and he is truly interested in learning about them, one of the standard items on the market is the Brainiac K-20 Computer Circuits Lab. It lists for \$18.95 and is usable for youngsters of 12 and up. This kit enables the child to build up to 50 different battery-operated logic and reasoning machines, and includes an illustrated manual. Another lab, which lists at \$16.95, also for age 12 up, is the Calculo Analog Computer. It demonstrates how computers use electrical energy to represent physical and mathematical quantities.

Among sources for authentic science equipment are suppliers of school laboratories, some of whom also make available their materials in retail stores. One of these is the Central Scientific Company of Chicago, whose Atomic Laboratories division offers optics kits, science kits and other items.

A leading source for the earth-science materials is Cooper Brothers, 4 Manhasset Ave., Port Washington, N. Y. This firm supplies rock and fossil kits to schools and museums. It offers a free catalog which gives authoritative information on earth sciences and also lists kits available. These are really high quality. They include "Common Ores of the World"; "What is a Fossil" and others from \$3 up. Cooper's basic kit for children interested in rock specimens is "What is a Rock", which provides 12 specimens of basic rocks and minerals and a handbook, for \$3 plus 25 cents for mailing.

Another school supplier whose kits are available in retail stores or by mail is Science Materials Center, 59 Fourth Avenue, New York 3. Among other equipment, it offers Science Book-Labs on jets and rockets, air experiments seeds and magnets at \$3.95 each. The book-lab consists of a book and materials for experiments independently and without guidance.

Science Materials Center will send you a catalog of these and other science equipment and books graded according to children's ages.

Other good sources for authentic science equipment are the natural history and science museums around the country, such as the American Museum of Natural History Shop (Central Park West at 79th Street, N. Y.); the Chicago Natural History Museum

BEST VALUES IN TOYS AND gifts FOR KIDS

By SIDNEY MARCOLIUS
Consumer Expert for The Record

(Chicago 5); Museum of Science & Industry Shop (Jackson Park, Chicago 37); Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences (Buffalo 11, N. Y.). For example, the American Museum of Natural History offers a 7½-inch, 100x-200x-300x microscope, with two prepared slides for \$5.25, postage prepaid, and such authoritative books as *Experiments in Space* by Frank Branley, for \$3.75 prepaid.

The various museums will send you free catalogs or price lists, and your local museums also will show you what they offer for Christmas giving.

Another source for selected toys and playthings for younger children is Creative Playthings, Inc., which supplies many of the nursery schools and kindergartens around the country. You can get a catalog by writing to Creative Playthings, Inc., P.O. Box 1100, Princeton, N. J.

For \$15 you can get a youngster in or approaching high school the "Intelligent Man's Guide to Science," a highly-regarded set of two books by Isaac Asimov

(published by Basic Books). For even less money, like \$2.50 to \$3.50, you can buy fascinating science books for younger children such as Franklin Branley's books on planets and the sun (Crowell).

Publishers have capitalized on the growing science interest with some worthwhile (if sometimes overpriced) books.

There are, of course, many other valuable books for children besides the current flood of science literature. In this report we will suggest a number of books selected both for authorities' recommendations and reasonable price. But it is not possible to give a comprehensive list. We suggest you get from your local library copies of these two free pamphlets listing selected books by age: "Growing Up With Books," and "Growing Up With Science Books." These lists are published by the Library Journal, 62 West 45th St., New York 36.

Read-Aloud Books

It's rarely too early to give children books, even if they can't read yet. Educators say that ability and ease of reading is one of the most, if not the most, important factors in education of children, and also, that those who do best in school are those who do some reading of their own.

Even reading aloud to preschool children develops an interest in books and reading. In Nancy Larrick's "Parent's Guide to Children's Reading" (Pocket Books, 35 cents), a teacher said: "I can always tell when a child has been read to at home. He comes to first grade eager to have stories read aloud and to read himself."

Books give a child a chance to learn about the children of other countries, nature, simple science facts, history, poetry and adventure. Here is a very simple list of the less expensive read-aloud books, which can be supplemented by suggestions from local libraries or your child's teacher:

"The Real Mother Goose" (Rand-McNally, \$2.50); "The Tale of Peter Rabbit" (Warne, \$1); Peggy Cloth Books ("Choo-Choo to the Zoo," etc., by Platt & Monk, \$1 to \$1.98); "Tall Book of Fairy Tales" (Harper's, \$1.95); "Read-to-Me-Storybook," compiled by the Child Study Association (Crowell, \$2.95); "Good Night Moon" (Doubleday, \$2); "The First Book of Poetry" (Watts, \$1.95).

Since 1938, the Caldecott Medal has been presented each year for the most distinguished picture book for children. The selection is made by the American Library Association. Here are the last five Caldecott winners: "Baboushka And The Three Kings" (Parnassus); "Nine Days to Christmas" (Viking); "Chanticleer And The Fox" (Crowell); "Time of Wonder" (Viking); "A Tree Is Nice" (Harper); "Frog Went A-Courting," (Harcourt).

The Newberry Medal books, awarded annually since 1921 for the most distinguished contribution to children's literature, for the past five years are: "Island of The Blue Dolphin" (Houghton-Mifflin); "Onion John," (Crowell); "The Witch of Blackbird Pond" (Houghton-Mifflin); "Rifles for Watie" (Crowell); "Miracles on Maple Hill" (Harcourt); "Carry On, Mr. Bowditch" (Houghton-Mifflin).

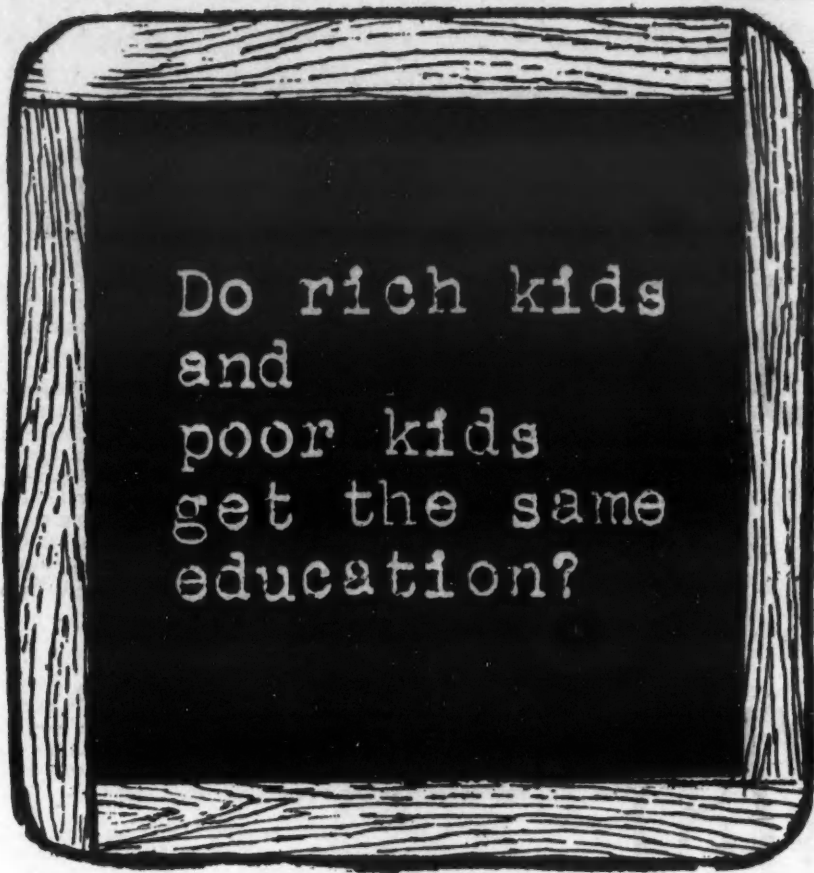
The full lists are available in your public or school library.

Model Kits

To the surprise of many parents, including this one, educators are beginning to regard model kits as actually a helpful learning method. For one thing, a leading educator says, youngsters seem to master the technical language of the instruction sheets more readily than book experts thought they could. Also, model kits seem to develop an interest in learning. Even history teachers have used them in classwork. Model kits on the market this year are increasingly instructive, including some that can be assembled into miniature auto engines that actually work, as well as the prop-jet engines previously on the market.

Not all the model kits are planes, ships and cars. One increasingly popular and highly-regarded kit is the "Visible Man," which teaches anatomy as the child puts it together. It has been joined this year by the "visible head" and other anatomical kits.

One of the most interesting new kits is "Space Spider," which consists of panels and special elastic string for weaving basic designs. It teaches "space sculpture," a new craft developed for children but also of interest to grownups. With the panels and strings a child can create all kinds of designs. In fact, the "Space Spider" (price, \$2.95) and the similar new "Space Rings" are being used by mathematics teachers to teach "Space Geometrics." The child uses the materials to weave geometric shapes.



By **RUSSELL ALLEN**

Educational Director, Industrial Union Dept., AFL-CIO.

(Second and concluding article)

WHAT, SPECIFICALLY, are the side-effects of the IQ tests? The downward spiral of failure and achievement-lag sets in early as a result of environmental and cultural factors. As school-leaving age is approached, flagging performance leads to absenteeism and eventually to the inevitable dropout, with its high social cost.

For those who remain to sweat it out, the price gets higher and higher. The "ability groupings" of the primary school give way to the segregated curriculums of the secondary school, which invite invidious comparisons between students at the age of greatest sensitivity and self-consciousness.

Once again, the villain is the discredited but hardy IQ score. The low score becomes a tattoo on the school record, ineradicable, looming up at every crucial juncture of school life to direct its owner into darker and darker paths, until he emerges in the back-alley where his chances are nil.

Very early, in the currently popular programs for "gifted children" (those with an IQ of 140 or more) the low-income groups are put at a disadvantage on the pretext of IQ scores. In Big City (a surveyed city, actually Detroit), not one of 436 so-called "gifted children" came from families with an income below \$5,000.

For all income groups under \$7,000 the number of "gifted children" was 3.7 per 10,000 students, compared with 34.4 per 10,000 in income groups over \$7,000. The clamor for special programs for the "gifted" is too often a cry for special privilege for those who need it least. In contrast with the breathless concern over the "gifted" (that is, "well-off") child, one must search diligently to find special efforts on behalf of the culturally deprived.

The process of segregation by presumed ability is accelerated at the high-school level. Says Professor Pat Sexton: "In the high schools, students are very methodically sorted out into various categories—like mail in a post-office—depending on the school's appraisal of their destination in life." The prevailing pattern is three curriculums—college preparatory, vocational and commercial, and the catch-all "general" category. By this device, the future occupation of the student is fixed within very narrow limits at age fourteen.

Industry Changes Require Better Education

Professor Sexton has this answer to this premature typecasting: "All students could be processed through high school on the assumption that they might some day want to go to college. Considering the accelerated tempo of technological change and the resulting changes in the nature of work assignments, it may be doubted that schools can successfully train students for particular work assignments.

"Certainly employers would prefer potential employees who are literate rather than partially trained in an already outmoded 'vocational' skill. Consequently, it would seem wiser to concentrate on 'general' education at all levels."

Certainly with the advent of automation, where no single skill is immune to rapid obsolescence, this is sound advice. An extra course in math and science would seem to have more genuine vocational value than any particular "shop" course.

The results of the present system in Big City and its counterparts are easily predictable in terms of college opportunities. In Big City, all eight winners of National Merit Scholarships in a recent year came from the \$7,000 and over category. This experience is repeated throughout the country.

A startling figure that shows starkly how high income and college

go hand-in-hand is this: out of 26,500 high schools in the country, 5,000 high schools, or fewer than 20 percent, produce 82 percent of all college students.

It is true, as Vance Packard says, that the college degree separates the haves from the havenots. But we have seen that the matter actually is pretty well settled before the question of college entrance is even reached. The great educational divide in Big City and elsewhere is the family income of \$7,000. As income rises above that figure, educational chances increase; as it declines, they diminish rapidly.

Professor Sexton has dropped a 100-megaton research bomb on American public schools. It remains for all who believe that public schools should be the agent of equalizing opportunity to read the indexes and to act on their clear implications.

For the labor movement, the lessons are plain; and some of them go beyond the scope which Pat Sexton set for herself in this study.

Where Do School Funds Go?

Much of the discussion about schools today relates to increasing the funds available for education, and this is undeniably important. Equally important is the allocation of funds to schools within a system. The issue is inequality, despite our prophets of affluence who say that maldistribution is behind us except for isolated pools of poverty and ignorance.

Needed is a heavy dose of reading instruction available to children of low-income families, to make up for home deficiencies. We need to see that books are available at school, if not at home. We need proper testing that gets away from the pictures and vocabulary of nice middle-class preschool books. Children are now asked to identify pictures of pheasants and tennis racquets, when their experience often tells them only of rats and baseball bats.

Smaller classes are required to give the teacher a chance to bring the already-handicapped up to the class. We need the best teachers in the "worst" schools.

We need good visual aids in the low-income school. Too often such equipment is found only in the high-income school, many times donated by parents and a well-heeled PTA.

Trade unionists who have struggled for social and economic changes know that neither income nor opportunity will be redistributed without a base of political power. Moral suasion will carry just so far. To accomplish the necessary changes, trade unionists need to heighten their activities in community political affairs—especially the all-important matter of representation on school boards.

Mere physical presence on boards is not enough, without a carefully planned program based on the needs of labor's children.

Workers and their spouses can do much to help their local schools in small but important ways. They can serve on committees to set up library branches and get teachers relieved of monitoring lunch periods and performing routine clerical work. These are more vital functions for the wives of workers than serving sandwiches and coffee at social functions or union meetings. Perhaps the community services committees can be the focal point and organizing instrument for such activities.

Eliminating School Class Structure

Above all, the union movement should be in the vanguard to abolish the class structure of high school curriculums and to establish the comprehensive high school, which former Harvard President James B. Conant calls the greatest democratic institution in the country.

Here students from all social classes and family backgrounds mingle and study together—perhaps for the only period of their lives—and here is where the tolerance and understanding is produced that must underlie our democratic society.

We need reorganization of school administration to make it impossible for big-city suburbs to contract out of their responsibility for the central cities whose economic organization sustains them at such a comfortable level.

Above the community level, a heavy responsibility rests with the federal government for spreading educational opportunities. In this area, the proposals have been timid in the extreme—probably out of deference to those who see the federal government as a great enemy of the people.

We can no longer afford the luxury of treating the federal government as if we were still fighting King George III and the prerogatives of the crown. It is time to shatter the myth that citizens are close to their folksy state government but remote from all those evil bureaucrats in Washington.

State governments exercise a high degree of control over education—including curriculum—but what citizen really feels close to his state government? How many can name their state assemblymen and senators? But many citizens do know their Congressmen, by name at least.

There is a big dollar sign in the states' rights argument, especially as it relates to education. State and local tax structures bear heaviest on those least able to pay, by means of property and sales taxes. The federal tax structure, with its progressive income tax base, is the logical way to equalize educational opportunity.

We need an "Education Bill of Rights" patterned after the GI Bill, to provide government-paid higher education and technical education beyond the high school (including subsistence payments). This proposal should include payments to the schools themselves to make up the full cost of education.

Only through such action can America fulfill the democratic promise by making ability and not ability-to-pay the touchstone of educational opportunity.

By attacking these problems at all levels of the community and government, we can prevent a dynasty of the educated elite. The shibboleths of small-town 19th century America will not serve urban industrial society in the 20th century.



Fifty-Fifty's Not Fair!

By JANE GOODSELL

The law of averages is a great idea. There's only one thing wrong with it. It doesn't work. Ask the people who depended on it at Las Vegas. On second thought, don't ask them. They're probably trying to forget the whole thing.

Let's just concentrate on you. Think of the times you've paused at a crossroads, uncertain whether to turn right or left. According to the law of averages, you should have a 50-50 chance of making the correct choice. But you know better, don't you? Whichever road you take, you should have taken the other one. You find you were wrong after you've driven 10 or 15 miles, and you have to make a U-turn and head back to that intersection.

If you try to outsmart yourself by turning back sooner, you'll be wrong again. You were on the right road in the first place and, if you'd stayed on it, you'd be at your destination by this time. Now look at the mess you're in!

How many times have you picked the right line to stand in at the supermarket? You're

an intelligent person, and you use your head. So, naturally, you queue up in the shortest line. There are only three people ahead of you, whereas the other line consists of five people. So what happens?

A lady in the other line gasps, "Oh, I forgot to buy nutmeg!" and the customer in front of her mutters, "Goodness, that reminds me I'd better pick up some allspice!" Both of them drift out of line, reducing it to three people, the same length as yours.

But the other line clicks along at a smooth, brisk pace while yours has bogged down to a standstill. The customer two places ahead of you has only three items in her cart, but she has a box of empty bottles in her car which the clerk has to help her carry in. She also has a fistful of coupons she wants to redeem and a complaint to register about a pot roast she bought the other day.

The lady directly in front of you has a box of eggs, but she needs only half a box. Would the clerk mind cutting the box in half? She has to cash a check, but she forget her pen. And would the clerk mind waiting half a sec-

—Record drawing by Marjorie Glaubach

and if she dashes off to pick up a bottle of vanilla?

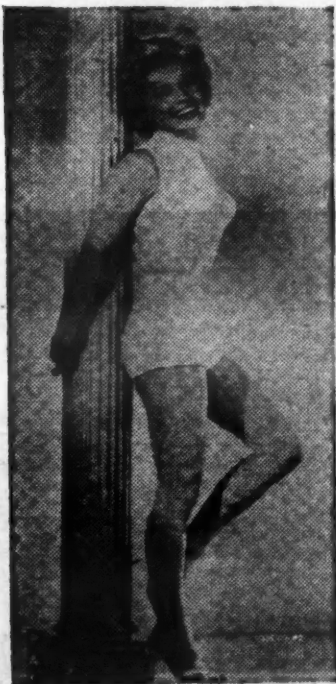
The old law of averages didn't work too well, did it? Not even with the odds in your favor.

There are two movies you want to see, and they sound equally good. Whichever one you pick, you can't miss. Or can you? How many times have you walked out of the theater saying, "Well, we certainly made the right choice, didn't we?" Fifty per cent of the time? Like fun!

You're having guests for dinner. At the last minute you realize that you've forgotten cream for the coffee. Should you rush to the store and buy some or take a chance that none of your guests use cream? The odds ought to be about even. And, in a way, they are. Half the time you will apologize for not having cream, and the rest of the time you'll wonder what to do with the cream that nobody used.

Which dress should you wear to the party? The dressy black silk or the tailored red wool? The black silk seems best, but since you're always wrong, perhaps you can improve your odds by choosing the longshot. Oops! Wrong again!

The law of averages may work on paper. But in real life, when the odds are 50-50, you might as well throw in your cards.



SHE HAS BRAINS, TOO: That's what the blurb says. She's German-born Erika Peters, currently in Columbia's "Sardonicus."

Ticklers

By George



"His tie's on crooked!"



"Go right ahead with your work, young man—I'm just waiting to see the fine print!"



"The machine figured out our severance pay, ejected 350 dismissal slips, then played the Nat'l Anthem."

Life With The Rimples

By Les Carroll





TRUESDELL STRIKERS DEMONSTRATE: Outside plant gate in Columbus, O., Local 379 members show their solidarity to strikebreakers working at the Truesdell Candy Co. "The demonstration must have had quite an effect," Int'l Rep. Gene Ingles, who took the picture, said, "because only half of them showed up for work the next morning." The strike for a first contract with union security provisions began Sept. 20.

RWDSU Asks All-Out Aid for Ohio Strikers

COLUMBUS, O.—The two-month-long strike of 74 members of Local 379 against the P. S. Truesdell Candy Co. for a first contract is continuing with the strikers solid and the RWDSU issuing an all-out appeal to its locals across the country for financial aid to the embattled strikers.

Although the temperature has dropped below freezing, the union members are keeping their picketline strong.

"It's solid as a brick wall," said Int'l Rep. Gene Ingles.

A federal mediator called a meeting of the union and management Friday, Dec. 1, but the attitude of John Truesdell, owner of the company, remains the stumbling block to a settlement. Since the strike started Sept. 20 he has refused to negotiate al-

though his attorney and other advisors have recommended that he bargain.

Ingles said that the local has received more than \$1,400 in contributions for the Truesdell strike fund. About \$1,000 has come from RWDSU locals in the five-state area of Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Indiana and Michigan, with the remainder coming from unions affiliated with the Columbus AFL-CIO Council.

In New York, Sec.-Treas. Alvin E. Heaps said that the International Union is appealing to all RWDSU locals for strike relief for the Truesdell workers. The locals are being asked to contribute to enable the strikers and their families to have a happier holiday season.

Taylor, Pearson Herds Scabs To Break Vancouver Strike

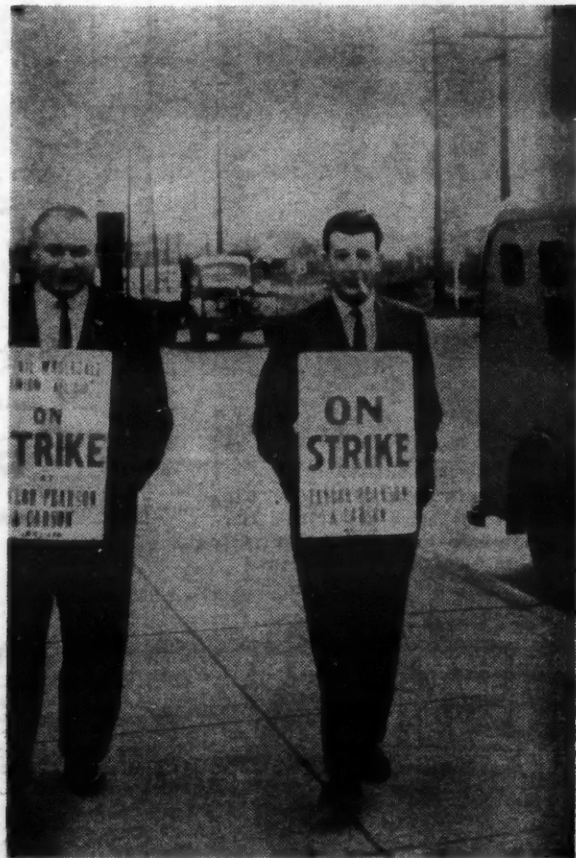
VANCOUVER, B. C.—Taking advantage of thousands of unemployed workers who are marching the streets pleading for jobs, Taylor, Pearson & Carson has now embarked on an all-out campaign to smash the strike of 115 Local 535 members by hiring scabs.

Since its application to have the picketline completely removed was rejected by the courts, Taylor, Pearson has intensified its campaign to recruit strikebreakers. To-date Taylor, Pearson has replaced the union truck drivers with hired strikebreakers and is presently hiring machinists for its Langley operation.

Despite the fact that the company's business has been tremendously hard-hit, and its salesmen are finding it difficult to keep busy for more than one or two days a week, the company seems intent on smashing the union at any cost.

With the strike now in its fifth month, having started way back on July 15, the strikers face a bleak Christmas. The Steelworkers Union has invited the strikers and their families to participate in the Steelworkers Christmas party. It is hoped that with additional assistance the union will be able to provide something extra in the way of Christmas cheer for these members who are putting up such a courageous fight under the most difficult conditions.

Trade unionists everywhere are asked to help these strikers marching until a decent settlement can be attained.



AFTER FIVE MONTHS: Taking part in Local 535's picketline at Taylor, Pearson & Carson strike in Vancouver are Lloyd Wishart (l.) of Fire Fighters Union and Paddy Neale, secretary of Vancouver Labor Council. One hundred and fifteen RWDSU members have been out since July 15.